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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-53617 Date: 29/08/2025

Title: **"Stereotactic Irradiation: Evaluation of Efficacy in the Radiotherapy Department"**

Recommendation:

✓ Accept as it is .....
Accept after minor revision.....
Accept after major revision .....
Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity		✓		
Significance	✓			

Reviewer Name: Dr. S. K. Nath Date: 29/08/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:
The study successfully demonstrates that stereotactic radiotherapy can be effectively and safely implemented in a Moroccan clinical setting, achieving outcomes comparable to international standards. It validates the potential for high-quality, minimally invasive cancer care within the region and paves the way for larger, prospective, multicenter research efforts to confirm these promising results.

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Strengths:

1. **First Institutional Evaluation in Morocco:** The study provides the inaugural data on stereotactic radiotherapy in Morocco, establishing a valuable regional reference.
2. **International Standards Alignment:** Results such as an 83.7% local control rate at six months are comparable to global data, demonstrating high efficacy.
3. **Excellent Safety Profile:** The treatment shows a favorable toxicity profile with minimal acute side effects, primarily only mild bronchial coughs and no severe adverse events.
4. **Detailed Methodology:** The description of treatment setup, equipment, and follow-up protocols lends credibility and reproducibility.
5. **Scope for Future Research:** The authors highlight the potential for multicenter and prospective studies to validate and expand upon their findings.

Weaknesses:

1. **Retrospective, Single-Center Design:** Limitations include potential selection bias and lack of generalizability to other settings.
2. **Limited Follow-up Duration:** A six-month follow-up is relatively short for assessing long-term tumor control and late toxicities.
3. **Modest Sample Size:** Although 92 patients provide valuable initial data, larger cohorts are necessary for more definitive conclusions.
4. **Loss to Follow-Up:** The study notes an 8.7% loss, which could bias efficacy assessments.
5. **Heterogeneity of Tumor Types:** The predominance of brain metastases indicates potential variability in outcomes across different tumor types.